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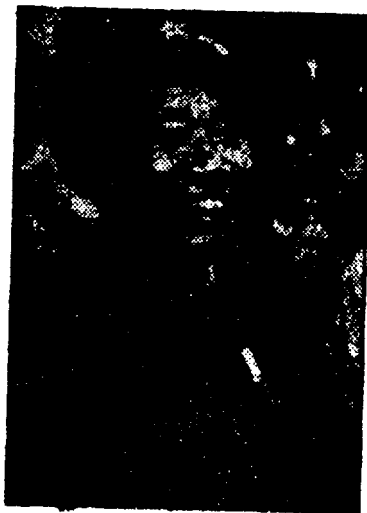
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1956

Chu Teh Sees Liberation Of Formosa



CPYRGHT CHU TEH

Marshal Chu Teh, commander-in-chief of the Chinese armed forces, yesterday told the Eighth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party that the liberation of Formosa was certain and he urged that this be done peacefully.

Chu told the followers of Chiang Kai-shek their "future will be bright" if they "courageously take a patriotic attitude and return to the embrace of the motherland."

Another speaker was Anastas I. Mikoyan, Soviet first deputy premier.

"China," Mikoyan said, "has become a powerful factor for peace, and no force can stand in the way of the People's Republic of China taking her due position in international affairs."

Mikoyan, who headed the Soviet delegation to the congress, praised the Chinese Communists and the "outstanding Marxist-Leninist" chairman, Mao Tse-tung, for having made "great contributions" to the cause of socialism.

Mikoyan told the delegates that the Soviet Communist Party and the Russian people are out to catch up and outstrip the most developed capitalist country "in the output of goods per head." This would be a decisive victory for communism over capitalism in a "peaceful economic race," he said.

Mikoyan claimed that the 20th Soviet Communist Party congress in Moscow last February "set the plans" of the capitalist world. Those who shouted about the

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same have once again been disappointed," he said.

He said the capitalist world tried its utmost to utilize Soviet self-criticism and the reevaluation of Joseph Stalin to drive a wedge between the Communist Parties of the world. "But," he added, "as in the past, their efforts have proved futile."

Chinese Premier Chen En-lai outlined Sunday a new five-year plan to double industrial production and triple basic production in China.

Chou announced five fundamental goals of the nation's second five-year plan, which begins in 1958.

1. To continue economic construction with heavy industry as its core, promote technical reconstruction of the national economy and build a solid foundation for socialist industrialization.

2. To carry through the Socialist transformation and to consolidate the system of collective ownership.

3. To further increase the production of industry, agriculture and handicrafts and develop transport and commerce on the basis of Socialist construction and Socialist transformation.

4. To make vigorous efforts to train personnel for construction work and to strengthen scientific research.

5. To reinforce natural defenses and raise the level of the people's material and cultural life.

Chou said the current five-year plan—China's first—will "invariably succeed, and the outlook is that it will exceed the majority of its goals and realize them."

He predicted that industrial output will exceed the target by 15 percent in 1958, last year of the plan. He predicted steel output in 1957 of 5.5 million tons; goal 120 million tons and electric power 18 billion kilowatt hours.

Chou also said China can now manufacture jet planes and automobiles "which we could not produce before."

Chou gave this picture of goals of the second five-year plan:

Investment in basic construction will be three times that of the first plan. Industrial production will be double that of 1957 and agriculture production will be up 35 percent.

Expenditures for "national defense and administrative work" will be raised "around" 20 percent of state spending. Expenditures for economic, cultural and

work will jump 60 to 70 percent. 10 percent of total state

will go "to ensure a re-

opment of industry and agriculture, including expansion of industrial areas in northwest China, Inner Mongolia and Tibet.

Chou also stressed the need for foreign support for China's "Socialist construction" and said it must "continue to learn from the advanced experience in construction and scientific technique of the Soviet Union and the people's democracies." He said large-scale assistance would continue during the next five-year plan.

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